

## THE DAILY HERALD.

Published Every Day by  
THE HERALD COMPANY.OFFICE, THE HERALD block, corner  
West Temple and First South streets,  
Salt Lake City.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
DAILY, PER MONTH.....\$5 CENTS  
Daily, six months.....\$2.50  
Daily, per year.....\$4.00  
Semi-weekly, per year.....\$2.00  
Sunday, per year.....\$2.00COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to  
receive a single copy of THE HERALD  
should immediately notify the publishers.  
Readers who are unable to purchase  
THE HERALD at any news stand or on  
any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Ne-  
vada, Wyoming or Colorado, will oblige  
us by reporting that fact.WASHINGTON BUREAU.—West End  
National Bank Building, 1415 G street,  
N. W.NEW YORK OFFICE.—E. Katz, 230-234  
Temple Court Building.CHICAGO OFFICE.—87 Washington  
street.COPENHAGEN BUREAU.—Utah Loan & Trust  
Company Building.Address all communications to HERALD  
COMPANY.Subscribers removing from one place to  
another, and who desire their papers changed,  
should always give former as well as  
present address.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office  
of the Weather Bureau.Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9, 1900.  
Maximum temperature, 39 degrees; mini-  
mum temperature, 29 degrees; mean  
temperature, 34 degrees; which is 14 de-  
grees below the normal; accumulated ex-  
cess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 5.58 inches.  
Total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., .24  
inch; accumulated excess of precipitation  
since first of month, .3 inch; accumulated  
deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1,  
1.88 inches.

## FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

The Boers are fighting to preserve  
their national integrity and independ-  
ence. They are meeting the invader  
with as much heroism and intelligence  
as did our revolutionary forefathers  
and with more unanimity and better  
immediate success than distinguished  
the rebellion of the American colonies  
in 1776.This would seem to indicate, as the  
former assistant secretary of the in-  
terior at Washington says, that they  
are not coerced by Kruger, that they  
are far from being the slaves of tyrannous  
task-masters the Anglicized  
American press has painted them, but,  
on the contrary, are alive to their  
rights and imbued with the spirit of  
freedom.There are reasons to believe that they  
have inherited their stubborn inde-  
pendent natures from the source of  
that inspiration upon which the New  
Englanders drew in the last century,  
when they rejected a system of tax-  
ation similar to our Porto Rican tariff  
measure, and renounced the governing  
power at the cost of being called  
"traitors" by the hirelings of King  
George and the Tories who truckled to  
his favor.This is the first time in the history  
of this republic when any people fighting  
for their freedom failed to find  
inspiration and encouragement in the  
sympathy of the United States govern-  
ment.Yet our Anglo-American administration  
is silent; worse than dumb, as this ex-  
official, high in the councils of his  
party and eminent in official circles,  
says; it is manifestly in sympathy with  
the English aggressor. This is the  
silence of Toryism.

## CRUDE OIL FOR ROADS.

Since California has become an oil-  
producing state some experiments have  
been tried in road improvement  
through the agency of crude oil. This  
is the result of similar experiments in  
Pennsylvania several years ago, from  
which satisfactory results have been  
reported.A leak in an oil pipe covered an ex-  
ceptionally bad piece of roadway with  
crude oil before the waste was dis-  
covered; this piece of road became the  
best part of it, and naturally attracted  
attention to the use and cost of oil in  
road-patching. Every trial was at-  
tended with success and the perma-  
nence of the improvement rendered the  
question of expense a secondary mat-  
ter.But where oil is produced it isn't ex-  
pensive. A barrel of crude oil, costing  
at the wells 90 cents, was sufficient for  
the treatment of a strip of road 100  
feet long and twelve feet wide. The  
oil mingled with the earth and forms a  
waterproof crust, with a surface al-  
most as smooth as asphalt.If the prospectors now exploring the  
Utah field are successful in discovering oil  
here, its use upon some of our  
highways would be an advantage to  
the state if there were no other value  
to place upon the product. In the  
event of failure to find oil there are  
reasons to believe that brine from the  
lake, sprinkled over the streets and  
highways of this valley, will be a  
means of turning bad roads into good  
ones at a nominal expense. And there  
are many highways and byways here-  
abouts that furnish room for consider-  
able improvement.

## WATER AND CROPS.

With April showers in the valleys and  
a constantly increasing deposit of snow  
in the mountains, the prospects for an  
abundant harvest this year are bright-  
ening daily, and the outlook on the  
range is very different from what it  
was two weeks ago.Last winter was remiss in its duty to  
the intermountain region. The storms  
were few and far between. The snows  
were unevenly distributed. There were  
districts where seed and soil began to  
blow away in clouds of dust, and where  
farmers had made up their minds to  
abandon every idea of trying to raise  
any sort of a crop this year. We trust  
this rainfall will induce them to re-  
consider that resolve.March was unusually fair and warm,  
and the little snow that lay in some of  
the southern mountains melted away.  
This storm may replace it, but the chief  
value of the precipitation now favoring  
Utah is in the soaking the ranges and  
valleys are receiving.It means fat cattle and plenty of  
wheat and, if these foreign wars con-  
tinue, the wheat and meat of the west  
ought to bring good prices.

## NEEDS OF THE WEST.

The Randolph News asks a pertinent  
question and states a lamentable fact  
as follows:What good reason can be advanced why  
the western states and territories should  
continue to contribute to building such  
improvements for the east and the south  
unless the west is given a fair proportion  
of the expenditures for such purposes?Eastern states, whether seaboard or in-  
terior, get their proportion of river and  
harbor appropriations, but the arid states  
of the west get nothing, even while they  
contribute their share to these expenses.More than that, these western states  
are obliged to contribute to the \$200,-  
000,000 a year being expended in trop-  
ical Asiatic islands "to prepare a place  
for our surplus population," while  
millions of acres of rich, productive  
soil, susceptible to irrigation and cap-  
able of a high state of cultivation lie  
here and there in tracts as large as  
the islands of the Philippine archipelago  
awaiting government attention.One-tenth of the amount required in  
clearing off these Oriental islands  
would make homes for 20,000,000 of  
people in the arid west, without taking  
one penny from the annual expendi-  
tures for internal improvements in the  
east and south.Yet there are westerners too partisan  
or too blind to their best interests to  
see or to admit that they see this.

## POPULATION RATIOS.

A correspondent inquires concerning  
"the relative proportion of male and  
female inhabitants in this and in some  
of the larger nations of the earth."According to the eleventh census, in  
1890, there were in this country 32,067,-  
880 males and 30,554,370 females.In almost every country in Europe,  
except France, where the population is  
evenly divided between the sexes, there  
is a preponderance of females. The  
ratio, according to the latest statistics,  
is as follows: In Portugal there are  
1,084 women to 1,000 men; in Sweden,  
1,064; in Norway, 1,049; in Great  
Britain, 1,047; Spain, 1,045; Switzerland,  
1,040; Germany, 1,039; Austria, 1,034;  
Russia, 1,027, and France, 1,004.The ratio varies in the various cities  
of this country. The male population  
of New York in 1890 was 747,573, the  
female 767,722; in Chicago the numbers  
were 568,402 males to 531,438 females; in  
Philadelphia 511,123 males and 535,842  
females; in Boston the figures were  
217,754 males and 230,723  
females, and in St. Louis 223,114 males,  
233,656 females. In Salt Lake City there  
are more men than women as there are  
throughout the state. The exact pro-  
portion will be discovered within the  
next few months, as the taking of the  
twelfth census is to begin in June.

## COST OF THE CANAL.

"Reader" wants to know how much  
the Nicaragua canal has cost to date,  
how much work has been done and  
what is the lowest estimate on the  
canal.Aside from the expense of recent ex-  
plorations and estimates ordered by  
congress for the purpose of throwing  
light on the project and making clear  
whether a waterway across the  
Isthmus of Panama or via Rio San Juan  
and Lake Nicaragua would be the  
better and cheaper, a considerable  
amount of work has actually been done.  
The exact cost is unknown, and the  
approximate outlay can only be esti-  
mated from the nature of the country  
already traversed.The excavation has been done princi-  
pally along the line of the lower level  
—in the flat country east of the moun-  
tains and through the swamps of the  
San Juan river.The heavy work lies in the moun-  
tain section, where a very deep cut of  
about five miles is to be made. Part  
of the work done so far has been pre-  
paratory to this, as a railroad will  
be required in the cut. To complete  
the canal will require \$100,000,000. The  
canal company claims to have ex-  
pended several millions but the esti-  
mate given is based upon the entire  
construction, it is said.

## SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

It is announced that Judge Jacob  
Johnson and his court stenographer,  
Attorneys Houtz, Warner and White-  
cotton of Provo, Judge L. R. Rhodes  
and Lawyer Woods of southern Utah,  
are on their way to the Grand river  
to embark in a large boat for a fish-  
ing and hunting excursion down to  
Moab."They propose to shoot the rapids,"  
says the report of their departure, and  
it's ten to one that they won't shoot  
anything else on the trip. The map  
falls to indicate just where these  
rapids are located, and we have se-  
rious doubts as to whether anything  
more rapid than that aggregation of  
legal luminaries will be found between  
the place they cut loose from their  
moorings and where they expect to  
leave footprints on the sands of Grand  
canyon.The sober and industrious popula-  
tion of Moab will doubtless be aston-  
ished when this boatload of orators  
is seen approaching loaded down with  
the rapids they have shot. Naturally  
the first impression of the populace will  
be that the Uncompahgre Utes are off  
their reservation again, in which event  
the crew will be awakened with a  
shot across Judge Johnson's bow. It  
will be necessary then to raise Warner  
to the perpendicularity of a mast and  
to run up Whitecotton as a sign of  
peace.If the Moabites are wise as they  
always appear to be, they will present  
a protocol to be signed before the party  
is allowed to land. After which court  
will convene with the stenographer in  
his place.The Evanston News-Register keeps  
track of political affairs in Utah and  
likewise possesses a keen sense of hu-  
mor, as the following indicates: "If  
one desires a sure cure for indigestion,  
it is but necessary to read the editorials  
of one year ago in the Salt Lake Tri-  
bune and compare the same with those  
now appearing daily. Honesty was  
the master then, but money is the  
master pen today.""Many Republicans claim that King's  
victory was the best thing that could  
have happened for the Republican  
party," says the Man's Messenger. Why,  
of course it is. The Messenger refused to  
believe it until the returns were in,  
but it knows that a large number of  
Republicans in the state are secretly  
satisfied over the result.The dissolution of the republic may be  
looked for soon, for it itself has said it—  
"Tribune."Our morning contemporary is "it."  
Only the other day it saw "spots upon  
the sun of our republic" and declared  
that "this nation was never in such im-  
minent peril as it is today." That was  
said during one of its lucid intervals.Quay is dear to the administration  
because he has an excellent recipe for  
maintaining the appearance of a popu-lar government without reference to  
popular approval.A New York paper tells about "a  
wealthy old man being hypnotized by  
an actress," which is a very graceful  
way of expressing a very common in-  
cident.Dewey says his wife's religion is her  
own affair. Quite right. But an im-  
pression is also gaining ground that his  
politics is listed among her affairs.The police claim to have a list of the  
mysterious burglars going on in this  
city. A clew is good, but it would be  
better to get the burglar.Austin, the capital of the Lone Star  
state, is in that unhappy condition of  
having "water, water, everywhere, but  
not a drop to drink."David B. Hill has re-entered the pub-  
lic eye like a cinder from the rapidly  
moving train of political events.Kansas City expects unusual prosper-  
ity at the hands of Democracy judging  
from the altitude of hotel rates.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Business took a great stride at the  
Grand last night, and Manager Mul-  
vey's face was relieved of its anxious  
look. In spite of the rather, the house  
was full and the audience was ex-  
traordinary.The play is one of the good  
old melodramas. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary. The play is one of the good  
old melodramas. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary. The play is one of the good  
old melodramas. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary.The sale of seats for Paderewski's re-  
cital here yesterday at a lively rate  
at the Theatre. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary. The play is one of the good  
old melodramas. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary.The sale of seats for Paderewski's re-  
cital here yesterday at a lively rate  
at the Theatre. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary. The play is one of the good  
old melodramas. The front row of all  
the seats and the audience were ex-  
traordinary.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

"Barbara Fretche" comes out this  
month in the dress given by Clyde Fitch  
and won with a grand success. The  
incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.  
The incident in this dramatized version of it.THE HERALD'S  
Home Study Circle.Directed, 1239, by Seymour Eaton.  
Copyright by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

## TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Note—These lessons have been prepared for  
the Home Study Circle by Prof. Benno  
Kirschbaum of Philadelphia. They are intended  
primarily for Americans who desire to attain  
fluency in French. The lessons include (1) com-  
mon French words and phrases, (2) easy con-  
versations and (3) simple reading lessons.

## LESSON NO. 8.

## HUITIEME LEÇON.

## A Few Useful Hints.

1. In former lessons we gave the student a  
brief review of the article "le," the definite  
article "le." To make such important  
parts complete, we give now the indefinite  
article "un" or "une," and advise the student  
to compare it with the definite, making sen-  
tences with such nouns as he can remember.The indefinite article "un" or "une" is ex-  
pressed as follows:Before any masculine noun in the singular,  
un; as: un homme, a man; un cheval, a horse.Before any feminine noun in the singular,  
une; as: une hôtesse, a landlady; une ob-  
tuse.Of is usually translated into French by  
"de," as:The size of the house.  
La grandeur de la maison.Old and young.  
Vieux et jeune.2. If, however, de stands before a vowel or  
h mute, it is rendered by d', as: d' (or) an  
d'un or d'une; dung, doon.

## Memory Exercise.

1. Good-morning, sir; bonjour, monsieur.

2. Good-evening, madam.  
Bonsoir, madame;—swah.Note—The French do not say "good-morning"  
or "good-evening," but always use "bonjour"  
or "bonsoir." "Good-morning" is "bonjour"  
and "good-evening" is "bonsoir." "Good-morning"  
is "bonjour" and "good-evening" is "bonsoir."3. I thank you, I am well.  
Je vous remercie, je me porte bien.4. How do you like the exposition?  
Comment trouvez-vous l'exposition?5. Have you been there?  
Avez-vous été?6. When were you there?  
Quand y-avez-vous été?7. Are you going there again?  
Y-allez-vous encore?8. When?  
Quand?9. How do you do?  
Comment allez-vous?10. How do you like the exposition?  
Comment trouvez-vous l'exposition?11. I will see you later; à tantôt;  
—taunt.

12. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

13. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?14. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?15. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

16. I thank you very much; merci bien.

17. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.18. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

19. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

20. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?21. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?22. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

23. I thank you very much; merci bien.

24. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.25. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

26. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

27. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?28. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?29. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

30. I thank you very much; merci bien.

31. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.32. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

33. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

34. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?35. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?36. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

37. I thank you very much; merci bien.

38. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.39. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

40. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

41. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?42. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?43. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

44. I thank you very much; merci bien.

45. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.46. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

47. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

48. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?49. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?50. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

51. I thank you very much; merci bien.

52. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.53. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

54. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

55. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?56. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?57. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

58. I thank you very much; merci bien.

59. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.60. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

61. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

62. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?63. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?64. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

65. I thank you very much; merci bien.

66. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.67. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

68. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

69. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?70. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?71. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

72. I thank you very much; merci bien.

73. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.74. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

75. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

76. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?77. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?78. Is a telephone in the building?  
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment?

79. I thank you very much; merci bien.

80. Do not mention it.  
N'y a pas de quoi.81. I need a pair of shoes.  
J'ai besoin d'une paire de chaussures.

82. Good-by; au revoir; re-vyar.

83. Where is the barber shop?  
Où puis-je trouver le coiffeur?84. Where is the telegraph office?  
Où est le bureau de télégraphe?of sparks and without removing it  
from the camera the light of some more  
ground glass in front of the lens. Fi-  
nally a second set of sparks was pho-  
tographed. The results were similar.These two experiments enabled me  
to reproduce the phenomena of a  
bright flash crossing a dark one, and  
the reversal of one flash by the dif-  
fused glare of another."

## Wood's Experiments.

The matter has been taken up re-  
cently by Professor Wood of the Uni-  
versity of Wisconsin to find the cause  
underlying the action discovered by  
Clayden. He repeated Clayden's ex-  
periments and obtained the effect  
without difficulty. It remained only to  
discover the exact property to which  
this effect was due.The plate obtained by Wood, which,  
for reasons already given, it is impos-  
sible to reproduce here successfully,  
shows a series of spark images, some  
normal, some partly reversed. \* \* \* The  
sparks were all of equal intensity, but  
after each discharge the iris diaphragm  
of the lens was closed a little. It will  
be